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09/350,516	07/09/1999	SHELL S. SIMPSON	10982057-1	8257

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EXAMINER

TRAN, DOUGLAS Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2003

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/350,516

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-17,19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-17,19 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Savitzky et al. (US Patent No. 6,012,083) and Cavill (US Patent No. 6,003,069) and Nethery (US Patent No. 6,070,798).

As to claim 1, Savitzky teaches that:

Creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Providing at least one page of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52; it is noted that a document would include at least one page);

Updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one page of the document was provided to the job agent (i.e., client A) (col. 10, lines 51-53);

Communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach the step of transmitting the document for printing by a client A and the client A receives the copy of transaction.

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Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches the step of transmitting the images data (in line 668) from a server to a printer by the driver (100 in fig. 6) in the network computer (610 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

Nethery, from the client/server environment, also teaches the customer's computer receiving the copy of transaction (col. 2, lines 8-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for receiving the document for printing from a server as taught by Cavill and receiving the copy of transaction as taught by Nethery. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill and Nethery because a modified computer of Savitzky is not only receiving the requested document for printing from a network server but also receiving the copy of transaction from the network server.

As to claim 3, Savitzky teaches that before providing the at least one portion of the document from the server to the job agent, the print job agent requesting the at least one portion of the document (col. 10, lines 33-35).

As to claim 4, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 5, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server includes conveying a serial number of the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 6, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server

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(note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

As to claim 7, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28); the server obtaining a device specific public key for the output device; and wherein the server encrypting the document includes the server using the public key to encrypt the document (col. 14, lines 24-26, the document is HTML format and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 8, Savitzky teaches that including the server communicating a symmetric key to the output device and wherein the server encrypting the at least one portion of the document includes the server using the symmetric key to encrypt the document (the document is HTML format 'in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, lines 20-21'. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands as keys for encrypting the document 'in col. 14, lines 20-22').

As to claim 9, Savitzky teaches that:

A server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) having access to the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Means (i.e., proxy agent 36 in fig. 3) for creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

A job agent (i.e., client A in fig. 3);

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Means (i.e., proxy agent 36 in fig. 3) for providing at least one page of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52);

Means (i.e., Hotlist agent 42 in fig. 3) for updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one page of the document was provided to the print job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53);

The computer of the client A for communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach the step of transmitting the document for printing by a client A and the client A receives the copy of transaction.

Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches the step of transmitting the images data (in line 668) from a server to a printer by the driver (100 in fig. 6) in the network computer (610 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

Nethery, from the client/server environment, also teaches the customer's computer receiving the copy of transaction (col. 2, lines 8-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for receiving the document for printing from a server as taught by Cavill and receiving the copy of transaction as taught by Nethery. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill and Nethery because a modified computer of Savitzky is not only receiving the requested document for printing from a network server but also receiving the copy of transaction from the network server.

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As to claim 11, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., client A in fig. 3) for the print job agent to request the at least one portion of the document (col. 10, lines 33-35).

As to claim 12, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 13, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server includes conveying a serial number of the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 14, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server (note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

As to claim 15, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28); the server obtaining a device specific public key for the output device; and wherein the server (i.e., a peripheral agency for encrypting the document includes the server using the public key to encrypt the document 'in col. 14, lines 25-26', the document is HTML format 'in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, line 20-21'. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands 'in col. 14, lines 20-22' as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 16, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., a peripheral agency) for communicating a symmetric key to the output device and wherein the server encrypting the at least one portion of the document includes the server using the symmetric key to encrypt the document (note that

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the document is HTML format 'in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, lines 20-21'. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands 'in col. 14, lines 20-22' as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 17, Savitzky teaches that:

Creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Providing at least one page of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52);

Updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one page of the document was provided to the job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53);

Communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach the step of transmitting the document for printing by a client A and the client A receives the copy of transaction.

Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches the step of transmitting the images data (in line 668) from a server to a printer by the driver (100 in fig. 6) in the network computer (610 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

Nethery, from the client/server environment, also teaches the customer's computer receiving the copy of transaction (col. 2, lines 8-23).



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It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for receiving the document for printing from a server as taught by Cavill and receiving the copy of transaction as taught by Nethery. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill and Nethery because a modified computer of Savitzky is not only receiving the requested document for printing from a network server but also receiving the copy of transaction from the network server.

As to claim 19, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 20, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server (note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

### ***Response to Arguments and Amendment***

Applicant's arguments filed 9/23/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The new cited reference is Nethery (US Patent No. 6,070,798).

Applicant argued that "Savitzky does not disclose any of the transactions being updated" and "Savitzky does not disclose what is done with the transactions after are handled.". In reply, Savitzky clearly teaches the step of updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was provided to the job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53 describes the Hotlist

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agent 42, after examines and pass the document to client A, stores a reference of the document in the database maintained by agency 32).

Applicant argued, “ Savitzky does not disclose any construct that is updated to indicate the document was provided to client A. As discussed above, none of the transactions are updated and thus are not updated to indicate the document was provided to client A.” and “ Savitzky does not disclose that the reference to the document in the hotlist database includes any indication that the document was provided to client A.” In reply, Savitzky also teaches the hotlist database might be later accessed, again as a document, by a client sending a document request which the resolver would match up with the hotlist agent as the handler of the transaction (col. 10, lines 53-56) .

Applicant argued, “ Savitzky does not even suggest anything being updated to indicate the document was provided to client A.” In reply, Savitzky teaches agency 32 pushes the document requested from client A onto the transaction queue. Proxy agent is the agent which handles the document request, either by directly requesting the document or by generating a transaction which causes the document to be retrieved (col. 10, lines 34-50). Therefore, the retrieved document from agency 32 would be updated before transmitting to the client A.

Applicant argued that “ Although Savitzky discloses copying the document to client A, Savitzky does not disclose the document being updated to indicate that at least a portion of it was printed, or even that a portion of it was passed on to some other device or client. Savitzky does not disclose the document being updated to indicate any transfer or movement of the document.” In reply, Savitzky clearly teaches the document being updated to indicate that at least portion of

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it was printed, or even that a portion of it was passed on to some other device or client. And the document being updated to indicate any transfer or movement of the document (col. 13, lines 15-29).

Applicant argued, “ Savitzky does not disclose a serial number of any device being conveyed to any other device.” In reply, Savitzky teaches the devices in the network communicate each other by URL or Web pages which show printer locations and includes a clickable map of the printers (col. 13, lines 25-28).

Applicant argued, “The definition of public key provided in Applicants’ specification does not encompass HTTP GET, PUT and POST commands. Therefore, Savitzky does not at all disclose a public key.” and “ symmetric key” In reply, Savitzky teaches encryption is used in the network in col. 14, lines 15-26: “A peripheral agency in the form of a printer agency is described above. A peripheral agency for input devices could also be used, for example, as a Web scanner. An input device is considered, by the input device agency, to be a source of HTML documents which are scanned into a digital scanner. As a source of documents, the Web scanner appears to clients as an HTTP server. Documents can be sourced using HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands. An advanced Web scanner might also manage a list of all documents ever scanned for serving as requested. Additionally, the advanced Web scanner can digitally sign, timestamp and encrypt documents.”

For the above reasons, it is believed that the cited prior art fully discloses the claimed invention and the rejection stand.

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***Conclusion***

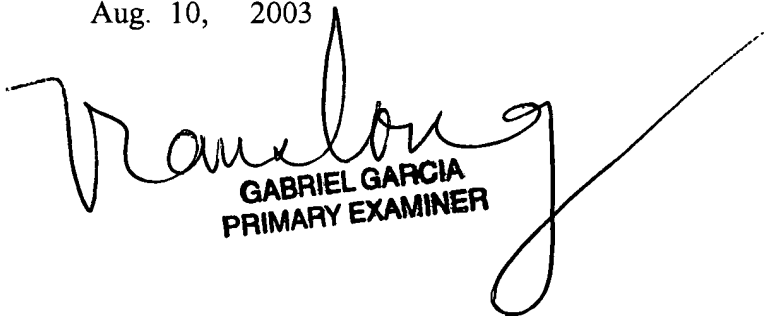
Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. This action is made **non-final**.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or E-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran

Aug. 10, 2003

  
GABRIEL GARCIA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER